

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

ELISHA W. COLEMAN, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS  
AND THURSDAYS,

BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U.S. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE-

LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

SEMI-WEEKLY;

For one year in advance, \$2 50  
If not paid at the end of 6 months \$2 00  
" within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

ADVERTISING.

1 square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1 50; three months weekly, \$7 50; semi-monthly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7 50; semi-monthly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-monthly, \$20.

Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

PARIS, KY.

On hand, a quantity of COMMON, HALF-SPANISH, and MELEE SEGARS, of the best quality, and for sale. Orders are solicited.

5 or 6 steady Journeymen could get good wages instant employment, by early application.

D. R. MACCOUN.

Aug. 5—55-7c ch F. Citizen.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having associated themselves in business, under the firm of SCOTT & CHEW,

And have taken the stand formerly occupied by B. W. & H. B. TODD. They have on hand a first rate Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine; and which they are determined to sell as low as they can be bought in the West.

SILAS P. SCOTT,

JOSEPH CHEW.

Lexington, Oct 1, 1836.—60-2m

THRESHING MACHINE,  
And Horse Power.

THE undersigned having purchased the right of S. S. ALLEN, to construct and sell his PATENT THRESHING MACHINE for getting out Grain, and for applying Horse Power, are prepared to have them constructed on the shortest notice. The following certificates, from practical farmers, it is presumed, will be a sufficient recommendation to these Machines.

SANDERS & INNIS,

H. ATCHISON, Jr.

Sept 14, 1836 59-4

I certify, that Mr. S. S. Allen's Threshing Machine was put in operation at this place, and that it performed remarkably well, superior to any other Machine of the kind that I have ever tried. From the experiment I witnessed with it, I have no doubt that with two horses, and well attended, it would get out several hundred bushels of grain in the course of a day. Signed, H. CLAY.

Ashland, Aug. 31st, 1836.

I concur in the above opinion of Mr. Clay, having seen Mr. Allen's Threshing Machine in operation. I consider it a valuable improvement on those heretofore in use in this country. Signed,

GEO. POINDEXTER.

I certify, that I have examined the Threshing Machine of Mr. Saml. S. Allen's, and think it decidedly the best Machine of the kind I have ever seen, and I have no doubt, if it was driven by two horses, and well attended, it would thresh out several hundred bushels in a day. Signed,

LEONIDAS POLK.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 7, 1836.

North Elkhorn Spet. 9th, 1836.

I have seen in operation, on the farm of my neighbor Col. Hamilton Atchison, the Threshing Machine of Mr. Saml. S. Allen, and feel free to declare, that I consider it a valuable improvement, and much preferable to other Machines I have seen, not only in regard to the speed and facility in getting out grain, the simplicity of its construction and keeping in order, but especially its superior manner in detaching the grain from the straw, and the straight and fine condition in which the straw is left for the cutting box, or rather agricultural purposes. Signed,

THOS. A. RUSSELL.

To those Gentlemen of Kentucky who drive Stock to the South,

I HAVE now in complete repair a NEW ROAD, from captain Garrett Hall's in Morgan county, on Piles old Turnpike, crossing Cumberland Mountain in a direct line for Athens; shortening the distance from 15 to 20 miles, either from the Kingston or Grassy Cove routes, and much the best way. The distance from Captain Hall's to Major Alley's 12 miles—from Alley's to Brown's, on the main Cumberland stage road, 8 miles—from Brown's to Tennessee river, White Rock Landing, 5 miles—from Tennessee river to Major Sharp's, on the Athens road, 8 miles.

I am provided with the best of watered grass Lots for Horse & Mule Drovers and Hog Lots, also, Grain, Hay and Fodder; and am well prepared to accommodate Drovers and Travellers. I have established a new ferry on Tennessee river, where I own both banks, and am well provided with boats and canoes, and Lots on the river, and Corn on good terms. Drovers having tired or lame hogs, or who may have any drowned at my ferry, are informed that I will take them, if large and fat, at five dollars a hundred, or furnish salt and vessels to salt up, as the owner may choose.

A reference to Mitchell's map will convince any gentleman of the advantage in distance in this new route; and I solicit my old acquaintances of the Kentucky Drovers who know me at So. W. Point, to try my new road and ferry. No gentleman after trying will be dissatisfied, for nothing in my line shall be wanting to accommodate those who give me a call.

JOHN BROWN.

BELVIEW, Roane Co. Tenn. Aug. 24, 1836.

## SCHOOL FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Connected with the Georgetown College, (Ken.)

THE Professor having matricled his extended his course, it is considered proper to lay before the public such information as may satisfy the inquiries directed to him from different parts of the country.

The demand for Civil Engineers throughout the Union, and the impetus which the Surplus Revenue will give to Internal Improvement, conspire to make this the most lucrative profession in America.

It is safe to predict that, in less than three years the wages of well instructed Assistant Engineers will be \$3000 per annum—as in many parts of the country they are now \$2000. Principal Engineers in different parts of the United States now receive from \$4000 to \$10,000 per annum.

Several young men have completed the course of studies in this institution, and immediately obtained employment at \$1000, \$1200 and \$1500 per annum. Young men who have studied a regular course of Mathematics may complete the course in six months, at an expense of from \$100 to \$120. Others will require at least twelve months.

## COURSE OF STUDIES AND INSTRUCTION.

1st. The full course of Mathematics studied at West Point, (Davies' Mathematics) from Arithmetic to Fluxions, inclusive.

2d. Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology and Mineralogy.

3d. Drawing and the principles of Construction.

4th. CIVIL ENGINEERING, theoretical and practical.

The Text Books in Engineering are Sg. 21. Long and Mahan (Prof. of Engineering at West Point). Wood on Rail Roads (American edition) "Inland Navigation" from Brewster's Encyclopedia, and various other standard works in the different departments of Civil Engineering, which will be used for works of reference.

The Practical part of the course will be attended to in the months of April and October. During these months the Professor will be engaged with the Class, in a regular tour, with the Theodolite, Compass, Level, &c. &c. making preliminary definitive, and final surveys for Rail Roads, Canals and Turnpikes—inspecting the public works of the state, the Rail Roads and Canals—the Curves, Culverts, Bridges, Embankments, Excavations, Inclined Planes, Locks, Dams, &c. to conclude with a report of the Survey.

The Students of this school have the privilege of attending gratis, any other department of the Georgetown College, which is perhaps the most fully organized institution in the West. The Faculty consists of a President, and Professor of Moral Philosophy; a Professor of Ancient Languages; a Professor of Modern Languages (a Foreigner); a Professor of Metaphysics, Belles Lettres and Political Economy; a Professor of Mathematics; a Professor of Drawing; a Professor of Civil Engineering, and an Assistant. They have likewise the use of the Library, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

EXPENSES.—Tuition for the first session (six months) will be \$50 in advance, which will include the regular College fee of \$20, the fee for the Practical tour, Drawing, Drawing Instruments, Materials, Stationery, &c. &c. Tuition for every session after the first will be \$30 in advance, including the above items.

Board, from \$40 to \$50 a session, exclusive of Fuel, Lights and Washing.

The following extracts of letters from two of the most scientific men in our country, will serve to show the utility of this School.

FRANKFORT, July 19th, 1836.

Dear Sir—The four young gentlemen from the Georgetown Mathematical School, who are engaged as assistants in the Engineer Corps of the State, have performed the duties assigned them in a very satisfactory manner. Among the young gentlemen of my acquaintance who have embraced the profession of Civil Engineering, those who have been educated at Mathematical Schools have generally succeeded better than the graduates of our common Colleges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER WELCH,

Engineer in Chief for the State of Ky.

To the Professor of Civil Engineering,

Georgetown College, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, July 29, 1836.

Sir—It affords me pleasure to testify to the very correct and satisfactory manner in which the two young gentlemen from your school have conducted themselves during the time they have been in the service: and the ability manifested by the prompt and skillful discharge of their several duties is alike creditable to them and the character of the Institution in which they were instructed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER WELCH.

Engineer in Chief for the State of Ky.

To the Professor of Civil Engineering,

Georgetown College, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, July 29, 1836.

Sir—It affords me pleasure to testify to the very correct and satisfactory manner in which the two young gentlemen from your school have conducted themselves during the time they have been in the service: and the ability manifested by the prompt and skillful discharge of their several duties is alike creditable to them and the character of the Institution in which they were instructed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER WELCH.

Engineer in Chief for the State of Ky.

To the Professor of Civil Engineering,

Georgetown College, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, July 29, 1836.

Sir—It affords me pleasure to testify to the very correct and satisfactory manner in which the two young gentlemen from your school have conducted themselves during the time they have been in the service: and the ability manifested by the prompt and skillful discharge of their several duties is alike creditable to them and the character of the Institution in which they were instructed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER WELCH.

Engineer in Chief for the State of Ky.

To the Professor of Civil Engineering,

Georgetown College, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, July 29, 1836.

Sir—It affords me pleasure to testify to the very correct and satisfactory manner in which the two young gentlemen from your school have conducted themselves during the time they have been in the service: and the ability manifested by the prompt and skillful discharge of their several duties is alike creditable to them and the character of the Institution in which they were instructed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER WELCH.

Engineer in Chief for the State of Ky.

To the Professor of Civil Engineering,

Georgetown College, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, July 29, 1836.

Sir—It affords me pleasure to testify to the very correct and satisfactory manner in which the two young gentlemen from your school have conducted themselves during the time they have been in the service: and the ability manifested by the prompt and skillful discharge of their several duties is alike creditable to them and the character of the Institution in which they were instructed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER WELCH.

Engineer in Chief for the State of Ky.

To the Professor of Civil Engineering,

Georgetown College, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, July 29, 1836.

Sir—It affords me pleasure to testify to the very correct and satisfactory manner in which the two young gentlemen from your school have conducted themselves during the time they have been in the service: and the ability manifested by the prompt and skillful discharge of their several duties is alike creditable to them and the character of the Institution in which they were instructed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER WELCH.

Engineer in Chief for the State of Ky.

To the Professor of Civil Engineering,

Georgetown College, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, July 29, 1836.

Sir—It affords me pleasure to testify to the very correct and satisfactory manner in which the two young gentlemen from your school have conducted themselves during the time they have been in the service: and the ability manifested by the prompt and skillful discharge of their several duties is alike creditable to them and the character of the Institution in which they were instructed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER WELCH.

Engineer in Chief for the State of Ky.

To the Professor of Civil Engineering,

Georgetown College, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, July 29, 1836.

Sir—It affords me pleasure to testify to the very correct and satisfactory manner in which the two young gentlemen from your school have conducted themselves during the time they have been in the service: and the ability manifested by the prompt and skillful discharge of their several duties is alike creditable to them and the character of the Institution in which they were instructed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER WELCH.

Engineer in Chief for the State of Ky.

To the Professor of Civil Engineering,

Georgetown College, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, July 29, 1836.

Sir—It affords me pleasure to testify to the very correct and satisfactory manner in which the two young gentlemen from your school have conducted themselves during the time they have been in the service: and the ability manifested by the prompt and skillful discharge of their several duties is alike creditable to them and the character of the Institution in which they were instructed.</



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!  
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,

**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**Richard M. Johnson**  
OF KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,  
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.  
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene "

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. Chittenden Lyon of Caldwell;  
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.  
3d Jas. T. Donaldson, of Warren.  
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.  
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.  
6th Gen. Elias Barber, of Green.  
7th Jesse Abel, of Marion.  
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.  
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.  
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.  
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.  
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.  
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr., of Gallatin.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

No. XII.

In the botanic system of practice, the indications of emetics is believed to be much more frequent than is admitted by the mineral faculty.

Howard, in the first volume of his im-

proved Botanic Practice, says: "There

is no function performed in the human system in which so many organs are concerned as in that of preparing our food for the accomplishment of its final pur-

poses in the animal economy. Hence it would seem necessary that a common sympathy should exist between them;

and the stomach and intestine next to it, being the focus in which the energies of all the others meet, it is hereby consti-

tuted the centre of an organic sympathy, differing from the common sympathies which exist between other parts of the system." Hence we infer from the general view which has been taken of

the intimate connexion of the digestive

organs, and the astonishing sympathy

which exists between each of these and

the stomach, and between the stomach and every other part of the animal ma-

chine, that no serious case of disease could occur in any organ or part of the system, without producing a decided in-

fluence upon the stomach. And this ne-

cessarily being an unhealthy one, must

injure the tone, of this organ, and vitiate

its contents so as to become noxious to

the whole system." We may likewise

further remark, that the animal fluids,

notwithstanding the system may be di-

sased, are continually accumulating in

the stomach; but not being appropriated

to the purposes of health, are vitiated,

and the noxious matter is thus increased

in this important organ." From all

these facts and arguments, we are con-

strained to the conclusion that vomiting

is indicated in every disease of a violent

and obstinate nature, to which the human

frame is liable."

Professor Dudley, in his remarks on

epidemic cholera, bears testimony to the

efficacy of emetics in relieving the sys-

tem from diseased action. He says: "In

the spasmodic form of the malady I could

call to my assistance no remedy possessed

of the tranquilizing influence of an ef-

ficient emetic." Again he says: "my

more especial object being to offer testi-

mony in favor of a remedy, better calcu-

lated than any other with which I am ac-

quainted, to equalize the circulation, re-

store the secretions, arouse the digestive

organs to vigorous and healthy action,

check spasms, and relieve the system

from the effects of indigested materials

in the stomach." From these quotations,

we presume it would not be unreasonable

to conclude that the opinion of Professor

Dudley would coincide with that of Dr.

Howard, "that vomiting or emetics are

indicated in every disease of a violent or

obstinate nature, to which the human

frame is liable."

Professor Dudley, in his remarks on

epidemic cholera, bears testimony to the

efficacy of emetics in relieving the sys-

tem from diseased action. He says: "In

the spasmodic form of the malady I could

call to my assistance no remedy possessed

of the tranquilizing influence of an ef-

ficient emetic." Again he says: "my

more especial object being to offer testi-

mony in favor of a remedy, better calcu-

lated than any other with which I am ac-

quainted, to equalize the circulation, re-

store the secretions, arouse the digestive

organs to vigorous and healthy action,

check spasms, and relieve the system

from the effects of indigested materials

in the stomach." From these quotations,

we presume it would not be unreasonable

to conclude that the opinion of Professor

Dudley would coincide with that of Dr.

Howard, "that vomiting or emetics are

indicated in every disease of a violent or

obstinate nature, to which the human

frame is liable."

Professor Dudley, in his remarks on

epidemic cholera, bears testimony to the

efficacy of emetics in relieving the sys-

tem from diseased action. He says: "In

the spasmodic form of the malady I could

call to my assistance no remedy possessed

of the tranquilizing influence of an ef-

ficient emetic." Again he says: "my

more especial object being to offer testi-

mony in favor of a remedy, better calcu-

lated than any other with which I am ac-

quainted, to equalize the circulation, re-

store the secretions, arouse the digestive

organs to vigorous and healthy action,

check spasms, and relieve the system

from the effects of indigested materials

in the stomach." From these quotations,

we presume it would not be unreasonable

to conclude that the opinion of Professor

Dudley would coincide with that of Dr.

Howard, "that vomiting or emetics are

indicated in every disease of a violent or

obstinate nature, to which the human

frame is liable."

Professor Dudley, in his remarks on

epidemic cholera, bears testimony to the

efficacy of emetics in relieving the sys-

tem from diseased action. He says: "In

the spasmodic form of the malady I could

call to my assistance no remedy possessed

of the tranquilizing influence of an ef-

ficient emetic." Again he says: "my

more especial object being to offer testi-

mony in favor of a remedy, better calcu-

lated than any other with which I am ac-

quainted, to equalize the circulation, re-

store the secretions, arouse the digestive

organs to vigorous and healthy action,

check spasms, and relieve the system

from the effects of indigested materials

in the stomach." From these quotations,

we presume it would not be unreasonable

to conclude that the opinion of Professor

Dudley would coincide with that of Dr.

Howard, "that vomiting or emetics are

indicated in every disease of a violent or

obstinate nature, to which the human

frame is liable."

Professor Dudley, in his remarks on

epidemic cholera, bears testimony to the

efficacy of emetics in relieving the sys-

tem from diseased action. He says: "In

the spasmodic form of the malady I could

call to my assistance no remedy possessed

of the tranquilizing influence of an ef-

ficient emetic." Again he says: "my

more especial object being to offer testi-

mony in favor of a remedy, better calcu-

lated than any other with which I am ac-

quainted, to equalize the circulation, re-

store the secretions, arouse the digestive

organs to vigorous and healthy action,

check spasms, and relieve the system

from the effects of indigested materials

in the stomach." From these quotations,

we presume it would not be unreasonable

to conclude that the opinion of Professor

Dudley would coincide with that of Dr.

Howard, "that vomiting or emetics are

indicated in every disease of a violent or

obstinate nature, to which the human

frame is liable."

Professor Dudley, in his remarks on

epidemic cholera, bears testimony to the

efficacy of emetics in relieving the sys-

tem from diseased action. He says: "In

the spasmodic form of the malady I could

call to my assistance no remedy possessed

of the tranquilizing influence of an ef-

ficient emetic." Again he says: "my

more especial object being to offer testi-

mony in favor of a remedy, better calcu-

lated than any other with which I am ac-

quainted, to equalize the circulation, re-

store the secretions, arouse the digestive

organs to vigorous and healthy action,

check spasms, and relieve the system

# LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY....OCT....20....1836.

Doctor E. W. Coleman can be generally found at his office. His room is at present at (Köster's) Lexington Hotel.

## CHARLESTON RAIL-ROAD.

There will be a meeting of the City Charter on Saturday at ten o'clock, to which the citizens are invited. Robert Wickliffe, Esq and others will address the meeting.

A person is somewhat anxious to know why we do not come out with something severe on the oppositionists.

It is an old adage, "Don't be in a hurry, except you are catching a flea, or going for the granny." As a person is going for the granny, he has a right according to immemorial custom, to be in a hurry.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail-Road.

We are requested to state, that a meeting of the City Council will be held at the Court House in Lexington, on Saturday next at 10 o'clock, A. M. to consider what measures are to be pursued in relation to the said road. The citizens of Lexington and Fayette county are invited to attend; and we understand they will be addressed by Robt. WICKLIFFE, Scn. Esq., and others. A general attendance would be very desirable, as that will be the last day on which subscription of stock can be received.

## COL. JOHNSON.

Some one of the "Observer and Reporter" concern is most prodigiously netted at Col. Johnson for having written a letter to some man in his district, in which the Colonel expresses solicitude as to the vote of it. The paragraph writer frets and foams at a monstrous rate at the impudence of Col. Johnson, in considering himself the representative of both parties in his district, and, almost in the same sentence, represents him as a party representative—as the slave of not only a party but of one man.

If representing the people faithfully is slavery, then is Col. Johnson a slave—if adhering to strict democratic principles is slavery, then is Col. Johnson a slave—if wielding his country's sword in defence of her rights and liberty is slavery, then is Col. Johnson a slave. Proctor was not much pleased with such slavery as Col. Johnson's; the people of Col. Johnson's district admire it—they delight to honor a man who in *peril's dark hour* is wholly his country's.

To what party does Col. Johnson's Sunday mail report attach him? To what party does his devotion to the affairs of the survivors of those who fell for their country attach him? To what party does his gallant course during the late war attach him?—when his track was told, not by the noise made by his fellow-citizens dragging his carriage along, but by the blood that flowed from the feet of his gallant countrymen and himself. He was not the man to say "go boys." No, no; it was "come boys"—and they did come; and in following their gallant officer, the star-spangled banner waved in triumph.

Most of the people in Col. Johnson's district are well acquainted with his course through life, and are not to be diverted from their course by slang. They will not ask whether the leaders of a party class them as whigs or democrats—they class themselves as genuine whigs, as genuine lovers of their country.

A recruiting Rendezvous is about to be established at Indianapolis, for a company of mounted men to serve as dragoons—for the defence of the northern and western frontiers—under the superintendence of Capt. Samuel Ford.

The Hon. B. F. Butler, is to be acting Secretary of War, in place of Gen. Cass.

## FROM OHIO.

We hope to give a full account in our next and one that can be relied on.—Many of the returns now to be seen are thought to be not genuine.

In Stark county, Ohio, Baldwin has 17 townships, out of 20, making in the county, a handsome majority.

In Wayne, we have a majority of 600.

## COMMUNICATED.

## LOOK OUT.

One of the resolutions of the Whig Central Committee in Lexington, composed of B. W. Dudley and others, reads thus:

Resolved, That the county committees

of vigilance shall appoint a CORPS of SENTINELS for EACH precinct or place of voting in their respective counties, whose DUTY it shall be TO REMAIN CONSTANTLY AT THE POLIS during the hours of voting, TO PREVENT the introduction of fraudulent rates, and to give their WHIG FRIENDS access to the polls," &c.

Can any peaceably disposed man read this high handed measure without feelings of the deepest indignation and scorn!! What do the Whigs think to carry the election in November next by arming and disposing a set of BULLIES at such place of voting, to beat back from the polls all who are not of their own pie-bald party!!!

For mark it, this "CORPS of SENTINELS" are to be your JUDGES and to PREVENT even your approach to the polls!!! And if you attempt to approach, after this, TRAINED BAND of "SEN-TINELS" shall order you to "stand back," they will, I suppose, attempt to break your heads for daring to disobey the orders of their masters. Fortunately the right to approach the polls by all was not questioned; but the right of an individual to vote was decided upon by judges appointed by LAW for that purpose.—

The majority in this (Wayne) county cannot fall short of 300, and will probably exceed it very considerably. The majorities as far as heard from in favor of the acceptance ticket, are as follows: Detroit 150, Dearborn 151, Hamtramck 83, Encore 25, Greenfield 10, Springwells 8, Plymouth 32, Canton 15, Livonia 12, Nankin 30. Redford 30.

*Michigan not yet a State.*—The Convention held at Ann Harbour, Michigan, on the 27th September, to deliberate upon the expediency of acceding to the terms of the General Government, of admitting that Territory into the Union, have rejected the provisions of the law on the subject, by a vote of 23 to 21.

We submit the preamble and resolutions passed by the Convention:

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by an act entitled "An Act to establish the northern boundary of the state of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the state of Michigan into the Union, upon the conditions therein expressed," approved June 15th, 1836, did enact and declare, "That the constitution and state government which the people of Michigan have formed for themselves, be and the same is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed; and that the said state of Michigan shall be and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever," it is this, as well as in any other duty enjoined on them. Judge Advocates, or other officers making out lists of persons recommended to the Governor for commissions, are specially charged to write out the name of each person in full, and in a plain legible hand.

DAVID C. IRVINE, of Richmond, ORLANDO BROWN, of Frankfort, and N. L. FINNELL, of Lexington, are appointed Aids to the Commander-in-Chief, who will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of his Excellency, the Governor and commander in-chief,

P. DUDLEY, Adj't Gen.

The Editors of Newspapers throughout the State, are requested to publish the above.

From the New-York Advocate and Journal.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

The bring Theodore, Capt. Thompson, arrived at Boston on Sunday, Captain T. brought no newspapers, but reports that all the regular troops left Cadiz a few days before he sailed, for Seville, to put down the revolution at that place. He further states that the last accounts from Don Carlos represented him and his troops on their march towards Madrid, and that he had arrived within five leagues of that Capital.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS—NEW MODE OF PREPARING BLOCKS.—The Buffalo Journal of Sept. 26th says:

"We were gratified to notice this morning that the contractor for laying down the experimental section of wooden pavement in Main street, opposite the churches, has recommenced his job. We learn from him that the reason why the job has been suspended for so long a time was the difficulty found in preparing the wooden blocks with the broad axe and crosscut saw, which induced him to put in operation a steam saw-mill for sawing them, with a knife or guidotone for dressing them; all which he has completed, and by their aid can furnish blocks, perfectly dressed and ready to lay down, sufficient for fifty yards of pavement per day.

The following little article is rendered doubly interesting at the present time when fuel is bringing so high a price.

GO YE CRIPPLES.—The Gloucester Telegraph states that so many applications have been made at a Thompsonian Infirmary in that neighborhood, and so successfully has been the treatment, that a sufficient quantity of canes and crutches had been left at the establishment, by recovered patients, to supply it with fuel through the season!

From the Washington Globe, Oct. 3.

The President returned on Saturday morning the 1st instant. His health is much improved by his long and laborious journey.

SPAIN.—A French piece, entitled *Une Révolution à Paris*, was enacted at the St. Ildefonso Royal Theatre on the evening of the 12th. The coincidence of the play with the news hourly pouring in of the revolutionary movements in the southern provinces appears to have excited some ferment among the audience, which extended to the troops quartered at and about the Royal residence. A battalion of provincial regiment, with whom the Madrid secret societies had tampered, approached the Segovia gate, shouting "Viva la Constitution!" The battalion was joined by the 4th regiment of the Guards, and both together proceeded toward the Palace, singing and playing Riego shynny. It was late at night. A deputation of drunken soldiers was sent up into the apartments of the "August mother of the people," as the Revista still styles Queen Christina, to convey to her the "wishes of the Spanish nation." Her Majesty expostulated till two o'clock in the morning, when she was compelled to submit to the will her intoxicated visitors, who, at length, withdrew, shouting "Viva Isabella!" "Viva la Constitution de 1812!" On the following day, the 13th, the said Constitution was solemnly proclaimed at three P. M. On the same day the decree was extorted from Maria Christina, acknowledging the Constitution of 1812 until the meeting of the Cortes. On the 14th decrees were issued, appointing Calatrava, &c. Ministers, instead of Ilustre, &c.; Don I. Landefroy Corchado was appointed Minister of Justice; Don A. G. Canesa, Minister of War; Don M. Moreno, Minister of the Navy and Don M. Egea was instructed with the Finances, in the absence of M. Ferrer.

In the meantime the most anxiety prevailed at Madrid, the secret societies, who had contrived the St. Ildefonso movement, being almost the only portion of the population aware of what was passing at that Royal residence. On the morning of the 13th, however, the usual courier from St. Ildefonso not making his appearance, the occurrence transpired in despite of the vigilance of the authorities. The whole capital soon learnt that the "Immortal Christina" (we quote the *Espanol*) had listened to the "energetic manifestations of a large part of Spain," conveyed to her through the "frank and loyal organ of the brave who guarded her at La Granja, and had upheld her rights in Navarre." The capital learnt that she had graciously condescended to make a solemn oath to the Constitution of 1812. This was fully confirmed in the evening, but throughout

the day Ilustre and Ruessada kept down the people by a formidable display of patrols. On the 14th various bands of Patriots scoured the streets, shouting "Viva la Constitution!" and were pursued by the Captain General, Quesada. Crowds gathered in a number of quarters, who "fraternized" with the garrison. A conflict took place between part of Quesada's troops and the Revolutionists, with whom a large number of the disarmed National Guard cavalry; and Calver, commandant of a battalion of the Queen's Regiment. The exasperation was thereby increased, and grew more violent towards evening, when, further rigorous decrees having been issued by the Ministry and Quesada, the garrison, a part of which had already, in the morning, refused to fire upon the people, and shouted "Viva la Constitution!" appears to have sided with the insurgents.

From that period terror prevailed in the capital. On the 15th Gen. Quesada, who had endeavored to escape was captured at Hortaleza, two leagues from Madrid, by some National Guards, and put to death. "M. Ilustre and his colleagues would also have been torn to pieces had not some friends concealed their persons. As a public functionaries, all persons connected with the Administration, or suspected of moderation or Carlism, were compelled to flee, assassination being the order of the day. On the 15th also, the new Captain General, Somera, issued proclamations to the inhabitants of Madrid, and to the soldiers and National Guards recommending order to the former and subordination to the latter.

On the 16th, in the afternoon the constitution of 1812 was solemnly proclaimed, and the decrees extorted from the Queen published; the bells were rung, the constitutional stone was erected on the Plaza Mayor, and at night illuminations took place.

On the same evening also the Captain of the National Guard cavalry, Don R. Garela Carrasco, was sent off with sixty men to bring the Queen to Madrid, which capital she entered the next day. To gratify the Liberals, one of the first measures imposed upon the new Ministry was that of ordering the apprehension of Ilustre and his colleagues, with a view to their being tried to "justice," the exasperation against them having been increased by the arrival on the evening of the 16th of a column of the northern army, which had been ordered to come up by forced marches.

On the 9th of August the Constitution of 1812 was proclaimed at Murcia. At Cartagena on the same day the Governor (Count de Mirasol, too same, we believe, who defended Bilbao against Zamañacarrion) attempted to oppose the confirmation, but, being deserted by his troops, who were foremost in shouting "Viva la Constitution!" he was compelled to escape with a number of officers on board an English vessel, leaving the command to General Valvedes, under whose auspices a Junta was formed. Mirasol sailed on the 12th.

Sly, Cunning, Intriguing Man.—We lately discovered the definition of the above sentence:—One of our neighbors who professes to have lived near the "Magician," and his friend were discussing the qualities of our two candidates for the Presidency, when the following dialogue took place:

"Well, as you have lived so near the Magician, tell us some of the odious acts you speak of."

Why, he was a "sly—"

That won't do, I have heard that a thousand times already—give us some definite act.

Why, Lord, I know a hundred—he was a "sly—"

Stop. You must name something he has done—no general charge of that kind will answer.

Lord bless you, I can give a thousand, I know him just as well as our friend over the way there—he was a "sly—"

Halt—you must name some act.

Why, what's the use, I know him just as well—why, I lived in sight of him, I have seen him thrown from a four year old colt!

When he was but a boy!

Thank you, there is one charge, now give us another.

Why, you d—d fool, I didn't mean that for charge—and off he went, leaving behind the only definition I have ever heard from an Anti for the above sentence.—Rights of Man.

From the North Kentuckian, published at Covington.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.

Gen. Harrison's neighbors have again refused to honor him.

In the election just terminated in the renowned hero's own county and district,—where he has resided for near thirty years; where, too, all his mighty achievements, his high claims, his lofty pretensions, are fully known and appreciated,—his entire forces, horse, foot, and dragoons, have been routed and utterly defeated. There remains not one to tell, his official place, the story of the misfortunes of his fellows. All, ay, all! including Bellamy Storer, Esq. for whom the fatigued had just been slain, and for whom even the steam boats were made to leave their wonted element and trudge across the hills. Yes! even he, whose audacious speech, delivered in the last Congress, so highly enlivened the mock hero, has been made for weeks past to fill to overflowing every wif, office, whig workshop, tavern, and grocery, ay, he, too, with his *heroic chief*, lies prostrate before the mighty spirit of Ohio Democracy.

Democrats of Hamilton county! the victory you have thus gloriously achieved, places you foremost in the ranks of Democracy, throughout the Union. The friends of liberty and of equal rights, every where hail you with feelings of gratitude and delight.—Your patriotism and devotion to country, have proved superior to the influences of State pride and local considerations. Your noble examples will not be without its influence. Democrats of Kentucky! go and do likewise?

State Elections.—The time for holding elections in the several states is as follows:

Maine—22 Monday in September.

New Hampshire—24 Tuesday in March.

Massachusetts—24 Monday in November.

Rhode Island—Governor and Senator in April.

Connecticut—24 Monday in April.

Vermont—1st Tuesday in September.

New York—1st Monday in November.

New Jersey—24 Tuesday in October.

Pennsylvania—2d Tuesday in November.

Maryland—1st Monday in October.

Virginia—in the month of April.

North Carolina—commonly in August.

South Carolina—2d Monday in October.

The Electors are appointed by the Legislature.

Georgia—1st Monday in October.

Ohio—2d Tuesday in October.

Louisiana—1st Monday in August.

Tennessee—1st Tuesday in August.

Alabama—1st Monday in August.

Mississippi—1st Monday in August.

Louisiana—1st Monday in August.

Illinois—1st Monday in August.

Missouri—1st Monday in August.

Arkansas—1st Monday in August.

North Carolina—1st Monday in August.

South Carolina—1st Monday in August.

Georgia—1st Monday in August.

Alabama—1st Monday in August.

Mississippi—1st Monday in August.

Louisiana—1st Monday in August.

Arkansas—1st Monday in August.

Missouri—1st Monday in August.

Illinois—1st Monday in August.

Arkansas—1st Monday in August.

Mississippi—1st Monday in August.

Louisiana—1st Monday in August.

Arkansas—1st Monday in August.

Mississippi—1st Monday in August.

Louisiana—1st Monday in August.</p



TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,  
MEDICAL  
DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Monday of March. The courses are on Anatomy and Surgery, by Doctor DUDLEY; Institute of Medicine, Clinical Practice, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Doctor CALDWELL; Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Doctor COOK.

Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children by Doctor RICHARDSON.

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Doctor SHORT.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Doctor YAN DELLE.

During the entire term the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, sabbath excepted. The fee to the entire course, with matriculation and use of an extensive library, is \$110. The graduation fee is \$20.

It is thought proper to state, inasmuch as reports have been current as the high price of board in Lexington and the difficulty of obtaining it, that many students during the last session, found comfortable board, including lodgings, fuel, lights, servants' attendance, and in some instances washing, for \$300 per week, and it is confidently believed, notwithstanding the increased price of every article of living, which is felt here in common with all other parts of the country, that students will be comfortably accommodated, and upon as reasonable terms, as any other respectable Medical School in the Union.

By order of the Faculty.

C. W. SHORT, M. D. Dean.

Lex. Ky. July 11th, 1836.—37-1st Nov.

The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of \$3, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will be remitted, viz: Journal & Advertiser Louisville; Eagle, Mayville, Ky.; Gazette, Cincinnati; State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; Whig and Banner, Nashville, Tenn.; Republican, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Advocate, New Orleans; Mississippi Journal Natchez; Register, Vicksburg, Miss.; Bulletin, New Orleans; Register, Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola Gazette, Recorder, Milledgeville, Ga.; Republican, Savannah; Courier & Mercury, Charleston, S. C.; Register, Raleigh, N. C.; Observer, Fayetteville N. C.; Whig Richmond, Virginia; Republican, Winchester, Virginia; Intelligencer and Globe, Washington city.

On Monday the 3d Oct. 1836, the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, will be drawn at Baltimore.

CAPITALS.

\$60,000!! \$30,000; \$20,000; \$11,340; 2 of \$10,000; 20 of \$5,000; 2 of \$4,000; 5 of \$3,000; 5 of \$2,500; 12 of \$2,000; 15 of \$1,500; 75 of \$1,000; 100 of \$600; 126 of \$300; 126 of \$200, &c. Tickets only \$20—Shares in proportion.

On Monday the 3d Oct. 1836, the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, will be drawn at Baltimore.

CAPITALS.

\$20,000; \$5,000; \$3,000; \$2,000; 25 of \$1,000; 20 of \$300; &c;c. Tickets only \$5.

On Saturday, Oct 8, 1836, Virginia State Lottery, Class No 11, For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Association, will be drawn at Alexandria, Va.

CAPITALS.

10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars! \$3,000—2 of 2500 dollars!—10 of 1500 dollars! 200 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received. 59-tids

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars! \$3,000—2 of 2500 dollars!—10 of 1500 dollars! 200 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received. 59-tids

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars! \$3,000—2 of 2500 dollars!—10 of 1500 dollars! 200 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received. 59-tids

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars! \$3,000—2 of 2500 dollars!—10 of 1500 dollars! 200 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received. 59-tids

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars! \$3,000—2 of 2500 dollars!—10 of 1500 dollars! 200 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received. 59-tids

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars! \$3,000—2 of 2500 dollars!—10 of 1500 dollars! 200 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received. 59-tids

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars! \$3,000—2 of 2500 dollars!—10 of 1500 dollars! 200 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received. 59-tids

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars! \$3,000—2 of 2500 dollars!—10 of 1500 dollars! 200 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received. 59-tids

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars! \$3,000—2 of 2500 dollars!—10 of 1500 dollars! 200 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received. 59-tids

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars! \$3,000—2 of 2500 dollars!—10 of 1500 dollars! 200 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received. 59-tids

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars! \$3,000—2 of 2500 dollars!—10 of 1500 dollars! 200 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received. 59-tids

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars! \$3,000—2 of 2500 dollars!—10 of 1500 dollars! 200 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received. 59-tids

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars! \$3,000—2 of 2500 dollars!—10 of 1500 dollars! 200 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received. 59-tids

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars! \$3,000—2 of 2500 dollars!—10 of 1500 dollars! 200 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received. 59-tids

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars! \$3,000—2 of 2500 dollars!—10 of 1500 dollars! 200 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received. 59-tids

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars! \$3,000—2 of 2500 dollars!—10 of 1500 dollars! 200 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion All orders meet with prompt and confidential attention when addressed to

JOHN G GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. or New Albany, Ia.